The Nearby Supernova Factory

Michael Wood-Vasey on behalf of the Nearby SNFactory collaboration:

Greg Aldering, Saul Perlmutter, Peter Nugent, W. Michael Wood-Vasey, D. Andy Howell, Robert Quimby --- Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBNL)

Reynald Pain, Pierre Astier, Delphine Hardin --- Laboratoire de Physique Nucleaire et de Haute Energies de Paris (LPNHE)

Gerard Smadja, Pierre Antilogus, Yannick Copin --- Institut de Physique Nucleaire de Lyon (IPNL)

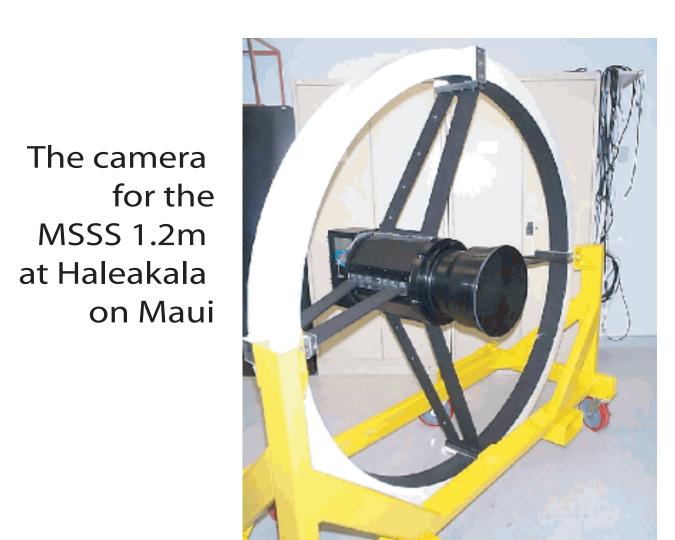
Roland Bacon, Emmanuel Pecontal, Jean-Pierre Lemmonier, Gilles Adam --- Centre de Recherche Astronomique de Lyon (CRAL)

Automated Discovery and Observation of Nearby Supernovae

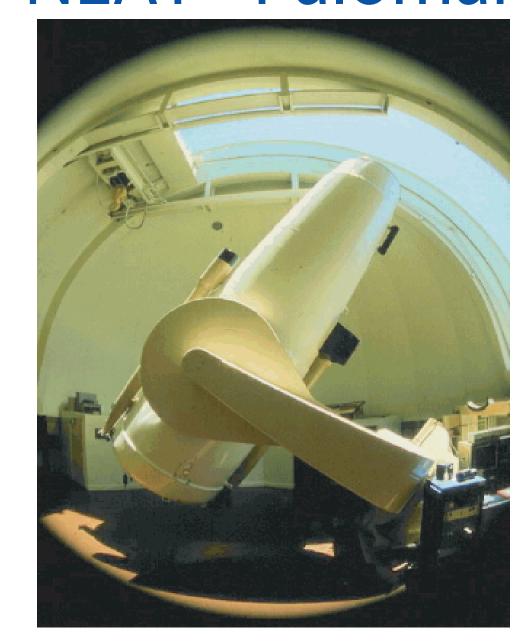
Goal: To find hundreds of nearby Type Ia supernovae to understand their intrinsic variation and improve the calibration of cosmology done with Type Ia SNe.

Searching

NEAT - Maui



NEAT - Palomar



The retrofitted 48" Oschin telescope at Mt. Palomar Observatory

Follow-Up Observations

YALO









A wireless radio link is used to connect the Palomar telescope to the internet. We transfer up to 30 GB of compressed images through this link every night.

6.4 M 3.2 M 40 Week 41 Week 42 Week 43

Nightly transfer rates



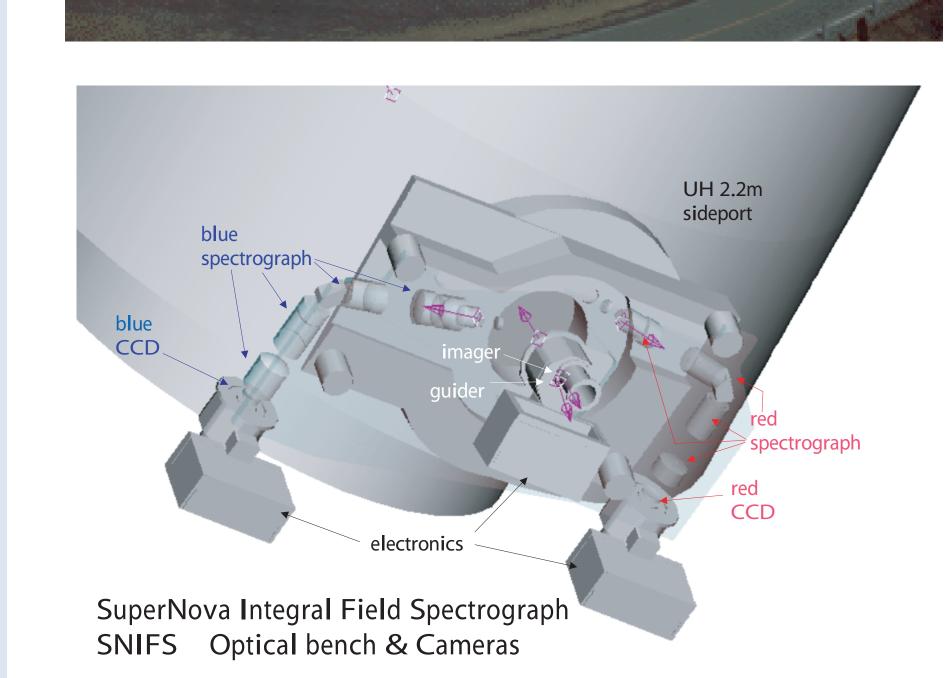
NEAT Search Facilities

Site:	Haleakala	Palomar I	Palomar II
Aperture:	1.2m	$1.2 \mathrm{m}$	1.2m
Nights/Month:	18 dark/gray	18 dark/gray	9 dark/gray
Imager Format:	$4k \times 4k$	$3 \times 4k \times 4k$	$112 \times 2.4k \times 0.6k$
Imager Scale:	1.33"/pixel	1.00''/pixel	0.50''/pixel
Field of View:	$1.5^{\circ} \times 1.5^{\circ}$	$1.1^{\circ} \times 3.4^{\circ}$	$2.3^{\circ} \times 4.0^{\circ}$
Filters:	open	open	4 fixed filters
Exposures:	3×20 sec	$3 \times 20 \text{ sec}$	TBD
Readout:	$20 \mathrm{sec}$	20 sec	TBD
Nightly Coverage:	300□°	500□°	$(1000 \square^{\circ})$
Start:	Mar 2000	Apr 2001	\sim Jan 2002
Data (compressed):	12 Gbyte/night	40 Gbyte/night	(80 Gbyte/night)

Reference Image — Search Image = Subtraction

SN 2001dd

(Not originally discovered by us. Found when looking back through archived images after the IAUC announcement. This demonstrates the success of the automated data reduction and subtraction software.)



The integral field unit spectrograph will allow photometric spectroscopic observation of both supernovae and their host galaxies.

Telescope focal surface input output spectrum Lenslets Datacube Spectrograph output spectrum Datacube Datacube Spectrograph output spectrum Navelendth in SN Rest Frame

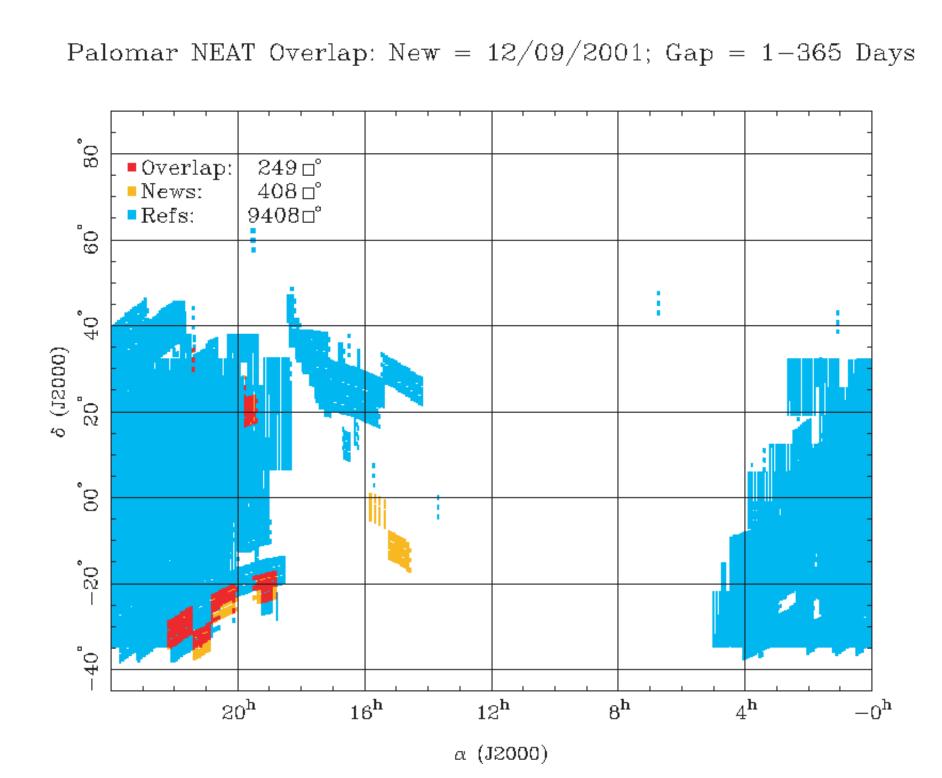
SuperNova Integral Field Spectrograph Specifications

$\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{Integral Field Unit} \\ \textbf{Scale} & 0.4''/\text{lens} \\ \textbf{Field of View} & 6'' \times 6'' \end{array}$

	Spectrograph	
Channel	Blue	Red
Coverage	3500 – 5500 Å	$5500-10000\text{\AA}$
Spectral Resolution	$2.3 \mathrm{\AA}$	$3.3 ext{\AA}$
Grism	$300 \text{ l/mm } \lambda_B = 4200 \text{Å}$	$300 \text{ l/mm } \lambda_B = 6500 \text{ A}$
Detector	Marconi $2k \times 4k$	LBNL $2k \times 4k$
Calibration	He/Hg/Cd + flat	Ne/Ar/Xe + flat

Auxiliary CameraScale0.14''/pixelField of View $4.7' \times 9.4'$ DetectorLBNL $2k \times 4k$ FiltersU,B,V,R,I,Z,extinction monitor

Sample Search Pattern

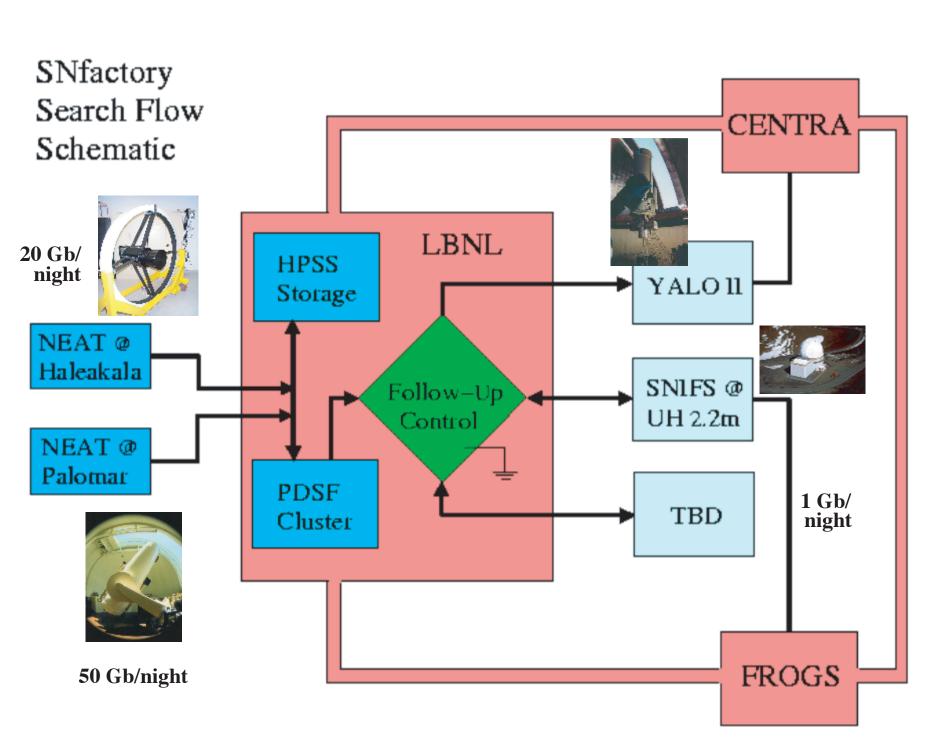


In full operation the SNfactory will cover hundreds of square degrees in a night.

For more information pleace contact

Michael Wood-Vasey wmwood-vasey@lbl.gov

Data Pipeline



Utilizing resources from a multitude of sites the data pipeline will automatically detect, confirm and make follow-up observations of nearby supernovae.